#### Amnsemente

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Black Crook AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-The Tyrolean.
BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Texas Steet.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Crust of Society. ASINO-S 13-Adonis COLUMBUS HEATRE-8-Joseph.

DALY'S THEATRE-S-A Le ZDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S 15-Diplomacy. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-S-Glen-de-Lough, HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-S-Cordella's Aspirations. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-French Dancers. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-The Guardsman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Barnum & Bailey's MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Don Caesar de

Bazan. MUSIC HALL-3-Seng Recital. PALMER'S THEATRE-S 20-Lady Windermere's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-The Arabian Nights. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Brother John. ONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Richellen 14TH STREET THEATRE 2-8-The Span of Life. 57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-8.15-Wonders of America

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was an explosion of gas in a colliery at Font-y-Pridd, Wales; the loss of life is unknown, but is thought to be more than fifty. = Some of the strikers at Hull returned to work; trouble is exjected at other ports. === The Behring Sea Court held a secret session in Paris. === Michael Davitt spoke in favor of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons. Workmen in Belgium went on strike because the Chamber of Deputies voted against universal

Congress.-The Schate in session: the nominations of Edward H. Strobel for Third Assistant Secretary of State, Daniel N. Morgan for Treasur T of the Chited States, Cohrad N. Jordan 107 Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Daniel M. Browning serious evils of our politics, and long for the lat him. The Jack-in-the-box has fallen into for Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Frank Armstrong for Assistant Commissioner, were received; in executive session a warm discussion was had over the proposed Roach investigation; the nomination of Eckels for Controller of the Currency was reported but not confirmed.

Domestic.-The Court of Appeals granted a mandamus against the Kings County Board of Supervisors compelling to reapportion the Assembly districts of the county. \_\_\_\_ The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly at Albany reported the Saxton Lool bill favorably. - Most of the American fleet left Hampton Roads for a short practice cruise at sea; the Bennington and the Baserost arrived there. === Pardridge, the Chicago grain operator, is said to have lost \$750,-000 yesterday on May wheat. ==== Time for exhibitors at the World's Fair was extended to April 30.

City and Suburban.-A dynamite plot was revealed by a prisoner in the Queens County jail. New-Jersey charter elections were quiet, and with few exceptions Democrats were successful. "Fred May returned to New-York and surrendered himself to the District Attorney. Active preparations making for the celebration here in connection with the Naval review. R. T. Wilson & Co.'s rapid transit proposals were withdrawn. === Colonel Elliott F. Shepard's will was filed; bequests for religious purposes aggregated \$250,000. --- The Methodist Conterences adjourned. - Stocks dull and heavy; the closing was virtually at the lowest points, but it was affected by false reports of caclera; money

on call was easy at 4 1-2 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer, rainy weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 57: lowest, 41: average, 46 3-4.

The most significant portion of the Republican at acks on the Personal Registration bill in the Senate yesterday was Mr. Saxton's effective citation of Governor Hill's arguments in 1887 for refusing to approve a measure extending personal registration to the voters of all cities containing more than 10,000 people. Those arguments are still more forcible as applied to the pending proposition, and Mr. Saxton used them with great effect. All the Democrats could say in reply was that the Ballot law had altered the situation. The friends of this obnexious measure advanced it to a third reading, but they cannot pass it until Senator Bloodgood returns to his seat, and it is not certain that they can do so then.

There was a sudden and agreeable change yesterday in the prospects of the Saxton Pool bill. It was caused by a dispatch from the Hon. Richard Croker of a peremptory character, giving orders, in fact, to the Tammany Assemblymen to pass this measure. The Judiciary Committee at once made a favorable report, and the fate of the bill seems no longer in doubt. Injustice may have been done in imputing indifference to Mr. Croker; at all events he has done the right thing in the end, although the latest advices from Albany indicate that he made a virtue of necessity on learning that there were enough votes to pass the bill without the aid of the Tammany contingent.

What the Democratic Senators mean to do in the Roach case was, in part at least, disclosed in executive session yesterday. The discussion ought to have been held with open doors. They took the ground that the Senate had no

prior to his election. The logical conclusion of such a contention is too plain to need pointing out. The offset to the demand for an inthe Roach investigation, no matter how far the session is prolonged.

The hopes of rapid transit aroused by Mr. Starin's recent talk and Mr. Wilson's offer have flickered out. At yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners both their own proposition was withdrawn. This leaves the situation exactly as it was a fortnight or more ago. The Commissioners proceeded to indulgo in a good deal of talk regarding the proposed elevated extension to the north end of the It is needless to add that they did nothing; but they are going to make another effort to-day.

#### THE KINGS COUNTY DECISION.

Democratic gerrymandering in this State has at last received a setback. Last July the Demwork under the flagrantly dishenest reappor tionment of 1892 to redivide the county into Assembly districts. They were not bent upon performing their task in an equitable manner. On the contrary, as the result demonstrated, their sole aim was to make such a division of the eighteen districts as would give their party the greafest political advantage. When the districts as the Supervisors had

created them were announced, the fair-minded citizens of Kings were filled with indignation. They saw that the disproportion in population between the Democratic and the Republican districts was so great as not to be explained on any theory consistent with justice. Thuin the two so-called Republican districts, the Vth and the XVIth, the population was respectively 102,805 and 88,555; while in two Democratic districts, the 1st and the 1Xth, it was only 33,406 and 31,685. These figures stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stand others of only less significance convicted stamp be affised to every copy of the Daily. Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Trilone, mulied for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their intelligence of the deliberate intention of making a shamelessly dishonest, partisan division. and others of only less significance convicted ing a shamelessly dishonest, partisan division. The consequence was that a number of publicspirited citizens instituted legal preceedings looking to a redress of the outrage; and now the Court of Appeals comes to their relief by branding the division made by the Supervisors as unconstitutional. Judge Peckham, who writes the opinion-in which all his fellow Judges concur-spurns the suggestion that the manner in which a county shall be divided into Assembly districts is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Supervisors, so that they have absolute discretion in the matter. He shows by a reference to the history of the Constitution that the Supervisors are committed to representation by population; and he adds: "We the people that absolute discretion should be confided to an inferior body, like the Board of be bound in set terms to make divisions upon a

recognized basis of population." This is clear and forcible. Supervisors in dividing a county are not at liberty to do as it was new they had fun with it. It was the they please-are not at liberty to play into the hands of political bosses. By no means, As bred contempt to an unusual degree. When it Judge Peckham pointedly reminds this Kings County Board, "it is manifestly not the policy It could not be used even as a contribution box of this State to commit irresponsible power to local administrative bodies." The decision of changed altogether its character. Putting a our court of last resort in this matter will be hailed with joy all over the State. Reputable them, would not answer the purpose. The labor, to render all services and all production men, whatever their politics, abominate the gerrymander in any and all of its manifestations. They realize that it is one of the most overthrow. It is intimated that the decision in the Kings County case will inspire the citizens of other counties-New-York and Erie, for example-to organize a movement looking to a similar redress of similar wrongs. It is to be assumed that the report is true. Let the electors who have been imposed upon stand up for their rights, and they will get them.

# COMMERCE OF THE LAKES.

A most interesting account of the develop ment of internal commerce on the Great Lake appeared in a letter from Buffalo in Monday's TRIBUNE. Opponents of American shipping in terests in lamenting the decline of the occur carrying trade under the flag always leave out of account the magnificent fleet in the coasting trade and in internal waters. That fleet has a tonnage of 3,761,241, of which nearly one third, or 1.181,071 tons is in the Great Lakes There has been no decline of shipping prestige in the waters where American interests hav been protected without interruption for hundred years. Chicago and Buffalo rank next to New-York in the handling of water freight and are surpassed by only three European ports It is a commerce rapidly expanding in volume and employing the resources of well-equipped shippards. The business of freightage is rom pressed into a season of eight months, but it is more profitable than ocean traffic even with four months of enforced idleness. This is because there are cargoes each way, grain, ore and lumber going in one direction and coal in the other, so that a vessel never returns in ballast, as so frequently happens on the ocean.

One of the most remarkable features of this season's operations will be the establishment of a fast passenger service. During recent years this branch of the business has declined, owing to the improvement of railway travel. Steamers are now building which will accomm date 350 passengers, and make the pa-sage between Buffalo and Doluth in fifty hours. As the distalee is 1,000 miles these steamers will have to equal the speed of the Teutonic and the Paris. If the experiment succeeds there will be a daily line of these lake greyhounds by tween those poris, and possibly another between Buffa'o and Chicage. Indeed, rivalry with ocean steamships in maximum tonnage is only a question of time. The average lake steamer is already larger than the average ocean steam er; and as soon as the passage ways at the as to admit of vessels of heavier draught the gospel truth the stories of hardships and hormaximum ocean liner will be reproduced in service between Buffalo and Chicago and between Ruffalo and Duluth. Steel steamships have and the bigger and the faster they are the bet- in a high degree the capacity to weigh testiter. The short season makes rapid transit a mony. We might also say that in pronouncing are abundant each way the heavier will be the

Great Lakes it would be hazardous to for east. ship, trickery and chicanery, against members Enthusiasts are confident that it will ultimately force a passage to the sea by a deep-water caual. There are so many marvels in American material progress that it is hardly prudent for any cautious observer to say that some new miracle may not happen. But one thing it is safe to siderations, which we freely admit are not of

earnings for the season.

never can be able to compete with American his special calling, he seems to be a sleuthcommerce on the lakes. So long as Canadian shipping is excluded from the coasting trade vestigation of Roach, that certain Republican on the American side it will languish from lack Senators are also in need of investigation, is of business. Its growth is insignificant in combeside the point, but the position of the minor- parison with that of the American fleet, and ity is in no way changed by reason of the im- there is hardly business enough to keep it alive. plied threat. They should insist on pushing The lack of flexibility in Canadian commerccorresponds with the slow growth and laborious prigress of Toronto and other towns on that side of the line. The great Province of Ontario, lying between Michigan and New-York and most favorably situated for the development of industrial interests of the first magnitude, does not and cannot compete with the counsel and the counsel for R. T. Wilson & Co. adjacent American States nor have any apagreed that the use of the city's money in the preciable share in their presperity. The Canadimanner suggested in the Wilson proposition | ans know why this is so. It is because they would not be permissible, and accordingly that are not in the political system where Nature designed them to be.

> MR. OLNEY'S RAILROAD CONNECTIONS "The New-York World," which is certainly as much an organ of the Administration as i

is anything else, states on the authority of a press association that the Attorney-General of the United States holds also, and shows no intention of relinquishing, the position of counse and director in the Boston and Maine and in the Chicage, Burlington and Quincy railroads. ocratic Board of Supervisors of Kings went to These railroads pass through several States and are subject to the operation of the Interstate Commerce act. If Mr. Olney sustains official relations to or holds interests in these corporations, he has relations and interests entirely inconsistent with his position as Attorney-General of the United States. It may be his duty to prosecute these railroads. Indeed, there is the authority of a Senator of the United States for saying that as to one of them, it is now his duty to make at least a critical examination.

Secretary Lamont set a commendable example when he entered the Cabinet by resigning all of his numerous places of trust in corporate institutions. As to many of these there was no particular reason why he should not have held them, except one of sentiment and of a personal desire to be wholly above the reach of criticism. Mr. Cleveland has had trouble enough with the office of which Mr. Olney is the head. It is to be hoped we shall be spared any more scandals in the Department of Justice.

JACK-IN-THE-BOX. The toy known as the Jack-in-the-box is not o common as it used to be, though it may still be found in toy stores. It was a square box containing a dressed figure on a spiral spring. which was held down by the lid when closed. To the curious urchin who unhooked the cover there suddenly appeared with a great bounce a hook-nosed, grinning creature, throwing out its arms and quivering with the vibrations of the loosened spring. It was not an ingenious piece of mechanism. Its essence was in the spring-a spiral-a very simple piece of crookduess. Its charm was in its sensational char acter. Its sole purpose was to scare somebody Unless it did that it was good for nothing. In can never believe that it was the intention of treduced casually at the breakfast table it was capable of driving young persons into hysteries and destroying the peace of families. This Supervisors, while the Legislature itself was to made it especially attractive to that large class of mankind whose sense of humor takes this especially intelligent direction and elevated tone. They purchased it largely. So long as sort of thing, though, familiarity with which ccased to scare it had no function whatever without taking out its crooked spring; and that new face on the "Jack," or two or three of smallest boy failed to be interested in it because he knew what was inside of it too well to be scared when it bounced out and glowered | of industry. the world so ridiculous as a "scare head" that

It might, perhaps, be considered invidious to and purpose, the mechanical arrangements, the field of operation and the motive power of our elastic and springy contemporary "The New-York World " and those of the almost obsolete toy alluded to. In some respects, perhaps many, the analogy would fail. The points difference, however, are not of such general interest that we should feel warranted in issuing coupons for a tourist ticket in a guessing tournament over them. What we would like to say, if we can do so without giving offence, is that though our contemporary is not by any means a Jack-in-the-box-far be it from us to intimate it-there are things about the Jackin-the-box that it would do well to consider. As, for instance, that when the scare head has become so familiar that it ceases to scare, the Jack does not turn fiercely upon the small boy who despises him with: "You atrocious rascal! Have you no feeling? Do you not se that I am frightful? Why do you not shrick and tear your hair and run away, and do something to contribute to the general joy, you longer scares. He takes it philosophically, and does not kick or charge the small boy with back of feeling.

Now, our contemporary has been for the last one of its peculiar enterprises in Connecticut. It has been unearthing abuses in the Connectiabuses. And growing more dreadful every day. A voluminous vocabulary has already been used no twice over in describing them, and a point has now been reached where shrillness is resorted to in the absence of variety. The unarthing of abuses has been for a long time our contemperary's most important function. It employs what it proudly calls "the sleuthhounds of the press" for that purpose. It has them in considerable numbers and of both sexes. The sleuthhound employed in the Connecticut enterprise appears to have been unusually intelligent and active, though not, we should say, endowed with the highest order of judicial mind. If we were to indulge in Soo" and the St. Clair River are deepened so criticism we should say that in accepting as rots, of starvation and pestilence, of cruelty and torture, told by inmates of the prison, whose being there is something of an indication of been profitable from the outset in the lakes: a tendency to inaccuracy, he had not exhibited most important element. The oftener a steamer Governor Morris incompetent because, on the can run between terminal points when freights sleuthhound's report of such testimony under scare heads, he had not removed or suspended the warden, he seems to lack deliberation, while The probable future of the commerce of the his swe ping charges of collusion and partisanof the Legislature and eminent citizens here tofere held to be reputable and honest, who had not been greatly moved by the scare heads. seem to indicate a certain want of calmness and discrimination. Aside from these con-

hound of unusual merit. We presume it has never occurred to him. perhaps not to his employers, that the State auth rities of Connecticut are not in the habit of accepting the testimony of convicts, gathered by a sleathhound and printed with embellishments under scare heads, as conclusive preof that cit zens who have never been charged with crime are guilty of outrages a thousand times more beinous than any for which the convicted felons are suffering punishment. He appears also to have made the mi-take of supposing that there could be no objection to a sleuthhound discharging the functions of Governor and Legislature, Judge, Jury and Sheriff. In other respects he is doing quite well. Our contemporary seems exercised in its mind because its scare heads have not scared, and partieularly because THE TRIBUNE has not treated its daily horrers with more seriousness. We suspect that our contemporary misappreherals itself. Its regargitations are local, and in a sense personal. They are not seismic.

### CHICAGO GRAB-GAMES.

Through all the contradictory statements about the short-lived strike at Chicago one fact stands out which suffices to determine the merits of the controversy, and which is no longer disput-d. The strike was mainly caused by a demand that non-union workmen, who have been employed from the inception of the works, should be discharged. From the first the union workmen have known that the management would not grant this demand, holding that it had no legal right to do so, and with perfect understanding of this the union, men have continued to work on the various buildings, and to receive the high wages paid for work there. It seems to have been admitted on behalf of the unions that this demand was a violation of a definite agreement, and it was certainly a strange disregard of the good faith which should govern the action of men who have reaped large advantages from the patriotic undertaking.

The prompt termination of the strike as re spects the official management of the Exposition does not remove the whole difficulty, as there are yet unsettled controversies between various contractors and the unions. But in these the individual interests of the contractors are at stake, and it is reported that they have been demanding and extorting from the management better terms in order to realize higher profits, which profits the workingmen now want to share. If this is the state of facts, the contractors probably will not hold out long, provided they can make any reasonable agreement The specily settlement between the unions and the management reflects more credit upon the leaders of the organizations than they at first appeared to deserve, and warrants the hope that fair terms will be offered in the other contraversies, so that the great work can be completed without delay. One important cause of the demands recently made by the workers, it is said, is the rapid advance in the cost of living at Chicago. They claim that rents and rates of board have advanced already so unreasonably, and will advance so much more before the Exposition opens, that they require higher wages in order to make a living. This accords with the statements recently made by a correspondent, who showed how the grasping spirit of Chicigo landlords and boarding-house keepers was preparing to fleece the public during the Fair. It is a pify that one of the great American citles cannot on such a patriotic occasion offer decent and reasonable entertainment to the multitudes who will visit the Exposition. Probably the injustice done to others by Chicago people will recoil severely upon themselves in the end. For their performances, it is already evident, tend to force up the wages of more c stly, and so to inflict great injury upon Chicago as a place of business or as a centre

Those who know how hard it is to scale down unnatural and wild inflation, will not find it difficult to believe that a grasping spirit this summer will cost Chicago in the end much more suggest a comparison between the general plan than it will realize in increased profits. Labor will insist upon its share of the plunder, most properly, and will continue to make Chicago people pay higher wages long after the cost of living has been reduced. The wrong is one which is likely to bring with it and after it a severe retribution. But it is none the lesone which ought to have been prevented by a city so generously sustained by public funds. and which should at least be held in check, for the sake of the millions who wish to share the benefits and the educational advantages of an Exposition largely promoted by the money of the people.

# THE WOOLLENS PROBLEM.

It is already clear that the tariff on wool and woollens will become a test question for the Democratic party. In journals especially de voted to the woollen interest there is much dis cussion in regard to the probable action of the Democratic majority in Congress, and two distinct opinions find frequent expression. One set of men believe that the Republican parts callous and insensate and hard-hearted little was in error because, instead of reducing duties Even the Jack knows better than to on woollens in order to render the goods cheaper go on in that way. Even the Jack knows when for consumers, it raised duties and thus of he is outworn and when his scare head no fended the great majority of the people. These people reason that the policy of Protection was right, but that the Republican party went too far, and so brought defeat upon itself. They naturally believe that what they call "a contwo or three weeks very earnestly engaged in servative course" by the Democratic majority in Congress would insure that party a long continuance of power. Thereby they mean a modcut State Prison. By its account very dreadful erate reduction of the duties on woollen good and a removal of the duties on wool. Another set of recorle honestly believe that the wooller industry is perfectly able to sustain itself in this country without any duties whatever. Give it free materials, they say, and we may be sure that the manufacturers here have the skill and the ingenuity to accomplish as much as their rivals in any other country. These people confidently predict that not a single woollen mill will be closed, nor will the manufacture be diminished nor in any way depressed, if the duties should be reduced to 25 per cent, or even removed altogether. So firmly do they believe this that they are anxious to see the matter tested, and confident that the results will vindicate their theories.

It is clear that the Democratic party will not be able to satisfy both of these classes. If it pursues what is called a conservative coms and makes only a moderate reduction in the duties on woollens, it will greatly offend not only these who sincerely believe in the theorie on which reform of the tariff has been urged. but will also give especial effence to the growers of wool, who believe that if protection is to be accorded to the manufacturers, it should also be given to their industry in at least as large a measure. On the other hand, if the majority in Congress passes a bill framed with strict re gard to tuiff-fer-revenue-only theories, it will please the Free Traders and gratify the importers of woollens, but it will undoubtedly give great offence to many manufacturers and working people. Difficult as the choice is, it is nevertheless one that has to be made, and the

right to inquire into the conduct of a member assume, and that is that Canadian shipping great moment in weighing his usefulness in party will have to face the consequences it ought to do is sufficiently clear. It ought to give the country a fair test of the theories on which it has asked public approval and confidence. It has professed for many years that it can save the people a vast sum of money by reducing the duties on woollen goods to a strict revenue basis and abolishing the duties on wool. It has claimed that such a change would do no harm to the industry, while it would cheapen necessary articles of clothing for every inhabitant. There is but one way to settle the question. Honest convictions are entertained on both sides with sincerity and tenacity. The right thing to do for Democrats who have convictions is to act upon those convictions, and let the country learn by actual experience whether the Democratic theories are right or wr ng. Half measures in such a case as this are simply a confession of want of sincerity. The policy which the Democratic party has professed to believe in it would now publicly abandon if it should not have the courage to apply its principles in the case of duties on woollen goods.

Nor is it probable that the injury done to the industries of this country would be as serious in the end if the duties on goods of this description should suddenly be reduced to a low revenue basis, as it would be if the industry should be subjected for years to a constantly increasing competition by a moderate reduction of duties. In the one case the people would quickly come to a decision. The facts would make it clear that the Democratic party had been right or that it had been wrong, and Demcerats themselves in great number would ac upon the conviction which the facts would bring home to them. If Republicans are right in their belief such a change of the tariff would not last three years. But a moderate reduction, supposed by many people to be only fair and reasonable, would expose the whole industry to increasing competition, and probably to a more serious depression than resulted from the reduction of duties in 1883. It is likely that for years after the adoption of such a tariff there would continue constant dispute about its effect. and the people would be as much in doubt about it as ever, meanwhile paying nearly as high duties as would suffice for protection with-

Brundage and Mrs. Dissoy.

Miss Ella Marte Woolley, daughter of Edward J. Edwin C. Fowler, able headsman, has been as signed to assist Mr. Maxwell in the ardnous but glorious task of decapitating Republican post-They are a good pair, and will probably suffice, but if three of a kind should prove to be needed they would doubtless show up.

The illness of Judge Gildersleeve, of the Supe rior Court, is attributed to the wretched ventilation of the County Court House. According to one description, "the atmosphere of the stokers' role of a steamship cannot be worse than that of the chambers of the Superior Court judges." Here is one more powerful argument in favor of demolishing this conspicuous Tweed legacy in order to make room for the proposed new municipal building. To surround the Court House on three sides and shut it out from free circulation of air will render it a trifle less conspicuous, but not a whit less offensive. Its ventilation can never be made good. It can never be anything but an eyesore to the people of New-York. Room for a new structure is wanted in the City Hall Park. Let us keep the City Hall and let the foul and inadequate Court House go.

Legislature is urged by "The Albany Argus" to parents. The ceremony was performed in the The Democratic majority which controls the do something before final adjournment for the reform of the tax laws. The advice is excellent, but it is not likely that it will be followed Too many jobs are in the way.

The authorities of Chicago should do all that is legally possible to prevent the extortionate plak satia. The bridesmidds, Miss practices of boarding-house keepers, shopkeepers and other tradespeople during the Exposition. There are signs that these practices will go on to an extent which will not only discredit the city, but seriously impair the success of the Fair. Nothing disgusts strangers so quickly and small reception fellowed, and among the guests were expense. If the people of Chicago are going to take advantage of their opportunity to swindle their guests, or if they allow it to be done in any onsiderable measure, they will give themselve; and their exhibition a name which will do then and the country vast harm. If necessary, the authorities ought to undertake to regulate thes things, and to issue licenses to tradesmen and warding-house keepers, under the terms of which they will be required to exact only fair prices.

During President Cleveland's first Administration Colonel Lemont was wont to explain his visits to New-York by saying that he had to comhere to buy his goloshes. The supply of thos useful articles kept in stock by Washington trades men still seems to be surprisingly small

That noisome, pestilential stream, the Newtown Creek, has been investigated by the State Board of Health, and declared to be a nuisance. truth is that a large number of sewers from both Brooklyn and Long Island City empty into this stream, the current of which is so sluggish that the greater part of the mass of foulness deposited in it remains there. It is a good thing to get rid the stench-producing factories which have line the banks of the creek, but the creek itself must a treated in a drastic fashion if life in its vicinity is to be worth living. The recommendations of the State Board of Health are practical and seem worthy of serious consideration.

# PERSONAL

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, who has been appointed state Regent for Ohio of the Daughters of the Amer can Revolution, is a great-granddaughter of Rufus Landon, a soldier at the battle of Ticonderoga, and also a descendant of Holden Dayls, the surgeon general of the port of Boston in Revolutionary times. Mrs. Hinkle once declined the office which she has now accepted.

A new edifice for the Church of the Holy Name, a Swampscott, Mass., is to be erected by Mrs. C. II Joy, of Boston, in memory of her fither, E. Redding ten Mudge. The church will stand upon a part of the grounds of Mr. Mudge's home.

Assemblyman Israel T. Deyo, who was compelled o leave his public duties at Albany because of a serious gastrie hemorrhage, has almost entirely reovered his health. Mr. Deyo is one of the ables Republican members of the Assembly, whose service have been useful not only to his district but to the whole State. His illness was a distinct misfortune For over two months he was confined to his bed a St. Augustine, Fla., whither he had gone for the bene-tit of the climate. Accompanied by Mrs. Devo, how-ever, he sailed for New York on March 30. He is so much better that he expects to resume his seat at Albany during the last weeks of the session. Mrs. E. R. Schimore, of Washington, D. C., has

been writing a "Guide to Alaska and the Northwest Coast," which is to be published this spring. Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, chairman of the Massa-

husetts Republican State Committee, is ill of scarlet fever at his home in Leicester.

In "The Sunday Magazine" for April Dr. Newman Hall continues his "Jublice Remembrances" of people he has met. Among these were the poet Wordsworth, Camuel Warren, Richard Cobden, Dr. Chalmers and Fannel Warren, Richard Cooled, Dr. Cardell one Fanny Kemble. To the last-named Dr. Hall orner remarked that "the clerry should specially patronize such readings as hers, presenting the beauties of shakes-peare harmlessity." With convicous but impressive emphasis, she said, "I suppose you mean recognize?"—a correction he acknowledged to be just.

Mr. Charles R. Pope, United States Consul at Toronto once an actor and theatrical manager, and much admired on the stage-gave a lecture, in that city, or he 27th ult., on "Stakespeare and the Evolution of the 24th lift, of "stakespeare and the Evolution of thought in the sixteenth Century." The discourse is recorded as eloquent and impressive. The audience joined in a vote of thanks to the meaker, and a clergy-man present said that Mr. Pope had thught him that ministers ought to pay more attention to elocution.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME 11 o'clock, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth-st., near Fifth-ave., Father N. N. McKinnon officiating, when Miss Agnes O'Gorman, a daughter of ex-Judge Richard O'Gorman, was married to Paul Edward Lamarche, of Brooklyn. The bride, who entered the church with her father, wore a gown of white duchess satin, embroidered with pearls, and flounced with point lace. Her tulle vell was held with a coronet of orange blossoms. The bride's only attendant, her sister, Miss Clare O'Gorman, wore a gown of white and thue silk, made in "1830" style, and a white Leghorn hat trimmed with pale blue ostrich plumes. Matthew Lamarche was best man. The ushers were Felix Lamarche, John Lamarche, Vincent Lamarche, Lawrence Reamer, J. Preston McAnerny and Thomas O'Connor. A nuptial mass followed the marriage; Father McKinnon was the celebrant. In the sanctuary were Fathers Pardow, Denny and Gelinas. During the mass Signor Arenelbia, the solo tenor of the choir, sang "Ave Maria," and "Sanctus," of Gounod. A wedding breakfast was served by Pinaud at the he relatives and most intimate friends were present Henry Lamarche, Judge and Mrs. Trunx, Mr. and Mrs. Trull, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Gorman, Mr. and

Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Schalek, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carl Von Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wereleman, Judge and Mrs. Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. T. Addes Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh-st. Harrington Walton, a brother of the bride. A re-ception followed at No. 233 West End ave. Among out getting the benefits which protection offers.

Woolley, was married to John Sidney Adams last evening at 8 o'clock, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Summit ave., Jersey City Heights. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, rector of the church, officiated. The bride was attired in a gown of white satin and duchess lace, with veil of tulle. Her bridesmaids, Miss Carrie Case, Miss Cora Gurney, Miss Mand Chilton and Miss Relle Patterson, were dressed in Empire gowns of pink and white silk. The best man was William H. Adams, a brother of the bridegroom E. Ward Dunn, Robert Rodgers, William Scudder, Ernest Foster Slocum, John Morgan and Harry Adams, another brother of the bridegroom, were ushers. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. D. McBurney, No. 343 Fairmount-ave. only the bridal party and a few relatives being present.

Mazzetti served the supper. Among the people at
the church were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. C. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowley, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Case, Dr. and Mrs. William Fisher, the Rev. and Mrs. Cornellus Brett, Miss Brett, Dr. Henry Brinckerhoff and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Chilton.

There was a pretty wedding yesterday morning at

bride's father, No. 416 West Twenty-third-st., where

Among those at the breakfast were Mr. and Mrs.

Daly, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Gorman, jr., Mr. and Mrs.

Eugene Kelly, Miss Murray and Miss Belle Parker,

The wedding of Miss Annie Edna Walton, a daugh-

ter of William T. Walton, to Robert Dillon Crane,

of Brooklyn, took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock

near Broadway. The church was decorated with

palms and plants in bloom. The Rev. R. J. Thom-

son, of Lima, Ohio, and the Rev. W. Merle Smith,

pastor of the caurch, were the officiating elergymen.
The bride's gown was of white satin made in the

Empire fashion, and her tulle veil was held with a diamond sunburst, a gift of the bridegroom. The

bridesmaids, Miss Susie Walton and Miss Edith Wal-

ton, sisters of the bride; Miss Eloise Lent and Miss

Nellie Smith, wore Empire gowns, two of white satin

brocade with pink velvet sleeves and the others of

pink satin brocade. They all carried large clusters of field daisles. C. White was best man. The

ushers were H. L. Munger, of Dayton, Obto; E. J.

Joslyn, of Boston; P. Bedell, J. Warren Dickson and

those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Brewster,

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D.

Walton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Walton, jr., Mr. and

Mrs. S. E. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Crane, Miss Hincken, Edward Hincken, Walsingham Miller, Miss

The wedding of Miss Adelia Hicks Bennet, a daughter of Dr. G. H. R. Dennet, of No. 21 South Portland-ave., Brocklyn, to Tillman C. Bensen, took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's roses and lilles. The Rev. Dr. Gregg, of the Lafayette Avenue Fresbyterian Church, officiated. Louis Praezer was best man. The ushers were De Witt Weld, Harry Story, Jams Carlisle and George Edgar Bennet, a brother of the bride. The bride's sister, Miss Mas Bennet, the maid of henor, were a pretty gown of maler, Miss Elsie Hart, Miss Mary Gaskill and Miss Florence Benson, a sister of the bridegroom, were dressed two in pink and two in white slik. bride were the conventional white satin point lace and orange blo-soms. There were present at the ceremony only the most intimate friends of the families. Mrs. Warren Sillcocks, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Dr. William Gilfillan, Congressman and Mrs. Coembs, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Snedeker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kalbflelsch, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Snedeker and Mr.

and Mrs. John Gibb. The wedding of Miss Alice Kunkel, only daughter of John A. Kunkel, to Emerson Brooks, will take place this evening, in the Central Presbyterian Church, A large reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, No. 251 West Seventy-third-st.

Miss Emily Louise Suydam, daughter of James snydam, wi'l be married to Henry McKnight Moore this evening, in the South Reformed Church, Thirty-eighth-st, and Madison ave. A recoption will follow the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Miss Isabelle Hoffman, only daughter of Henry W. Hoffman, formerly of New-York, will be married to Thomas J. Do'au, in Philadelphia, to-day. The web ding will be quiet.

The engagement of Miss Edith Draper, daughter f the late John H. Draper, of this city, to L. Vaugan Clark, of St. Louis, is announced. Mr. Clark is & sember of the Union Club, in this city, and of the New-York Yacht Club. Charles Clark, a St. Louis millionaire, is the father of L. V. Clark. The father is also a member of the New-York Yacht Club, and e owner of the schooner steam yacht Alcata.

The wedding of Miss Emily G. Tweedale, daughter of Joseph Tweedale, of Port Chester, took place yesterday morning at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal hurch, at Fort Chester. The Rev. Charles Edward Prugler performed the ceremony. The church was profusely decorated with flowers, and the music was one of the features of the wedding. Mr. Waish met his bride at the chancel. She were a white figured pean de sole princess gown with a train, and had s arge houquet of likes of the valley. Miss May Prince, of New London, Conn., was the maid-of honor, Frank lin S. Bailey, of Greenwich, was best man, and the ushers were John E. Ray, Robert McNall, Joseph Ernsh and Frederic Tweedale. There were about aree hundred well known people at the ceremony. After the wedding a breakfast was served at the bride's home, and then the party drove to Rye 84 Mr., and Mrs. Walsh took the 2 p. m. train for Richmond, Va., where they will spend their hone moon. Mr. Walsh is the prosecuting attorney of Greenwich, Conn., Town Court, and the brother of & Walsh, ex-secretary of Stats, of Connecticut-

At the First Presbyterian Church, Ru N. J., last night Miss Mary Cassen Rober son Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Whiting Hollister, was married to Harold Meriam Swan, of Passaic, N. L. The Rev. Charles Farke, of Astoria, performed the ceremony and was assisted by the Rev. Er. R. A. Backley, pastor of the church. The bridesmal's were Miss Mab'd Ho'llister, cousin of the bride; Miss. Edith Swan, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Sila Ivison and Miss Sophy N. Cobb. of Tarrytown N. Y. Miss Pessle S. Hollister, sister of the bride, was male of honor. The best man was Fishe Wilcox, of Passale, and the ushers were Frederick K. Holliter and Arthur W. Hollister, brothers of the bilte; James A. Swan, brother of the bridegroom, and Roc Maxellis, After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, and later the young comple started on a wedding trip. The invited guests in claded Mr. and Mrs. Effinghum Maynard. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Kellogg, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Honghina Mr. and Mrs. Kichard Derman, Mr. and Mrs. Brederick K. Trowbridge Dr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge, Robertson Tobbridge, Angustus Trowbridge, Dr. Engene Holenpyl James H. Dunham, the Misses Dunham and Mr. at Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bargett, of Boston: Mr. and Mr. at Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bargett, of Boston: Mr. and Mr. at Heoward Mrs. Mrs. W. K. H. Martin, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. W. Kuman Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin De Battlewon and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin De Battlewon and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Mrs. De. Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. George Hollister,
A large and fashlonable wedding took place for hy afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church weark, when Miss Eliza Dawson Macknet, daug of Theodore Macknet, of that city, was married tobe church was elaborately decorated with Easterlies, daisys and other spring flowers. The ceremo was daisys and other spring flowers. inded Mr. and Mrs. Effingham Maynard, Dr. and